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TISZA RIVER TO BE HARNESSED; NEW METHOD IMPROVES COMBUSTIBILITY OF BROWN COAL

TISZA PROJECT DISCUSSED -- Vilag, No 1200, 3 Jun 49

A conference was held with Dr Emil Mosonyi, technical adviser of the Tisza Project, in which the project was discussed.

One of the most important items for the realization of the Five-Year Plan is the harnessing of the Tisza River. The project is still in blueprint form, but there is a working model, on which experiments are being performed to iron out construction problems.

The project is divided into three parts: hydroelectric system, an irrigation system, and a system of canal locks. The hydroelectric plant will have four powerful turbines which will supply electricity to the industrial district of Diosgyor and the surrounding rural areas. For control of the Tisza there will be three large iron flood gates each having a width of 37 meters and a height of 8 meters. These gates will improve shipping and provide water for the hydroelectric plant; they will also be used for irrigation. The canal will be large enough to handle ships of 1,000 to 1,200 tons.

PROPANE-BUTANE GAS ADDED TO BROWN COAL -- Kis Ujsag, No 121, 26 May 49

In a lecture at the Scientific Society for Thermodynamics, engineer Karoly Reminiczky made a report on the result of his experiment to improve the combustibility of brown coal. Only one third of Hungary's industrial coal comes from the Tata-Dorog coal fields, the remaining two thirds is brown coal, which is wet, dusty, leaves a lot of ash, and does not burn well. The combustibility of this brown coal must be improved and this can be done by the addition of a supplementary fuel known as propane-butane gas. The 20-percent propane-butane will make even the 2 400-calory Putnok coal burn completely.

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This new method will eliminate the faulty mixing of the different coals, since only one type of coal will be used, with the addition of gas. The coal of low caloric content with the 20-percent propane-butane gas as a supplement, will be burned completely so that there will be hardly any ash.

The low-quality coal is unreliable as regards proper heat control in the generation of steam. This problem of uniformity of heat will be solved by the gas, which has a caloric content of 11,000 calories per kilogram.

Experiments using gas are being conducted in the central heating plant at the hospital where Reminiczky is an engineer. The propane-butane gas is passed through a bunsen burner and over the brown coal. An air draft is blown over the coal and it burns, leaving practically no residue. The gas can be used only in furnaces equipped with moving gratings. Great damage will result if it is put directly into the furnace. This new method cannot be used in domestic heating plants, because under certain conditions it would be very dangerous for inexperienced persons to handle it. It still is not feasible to use this supplementary fuel in furnaces with inclined gratings and in cast-iron furnaces using coke as a fuel.

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